

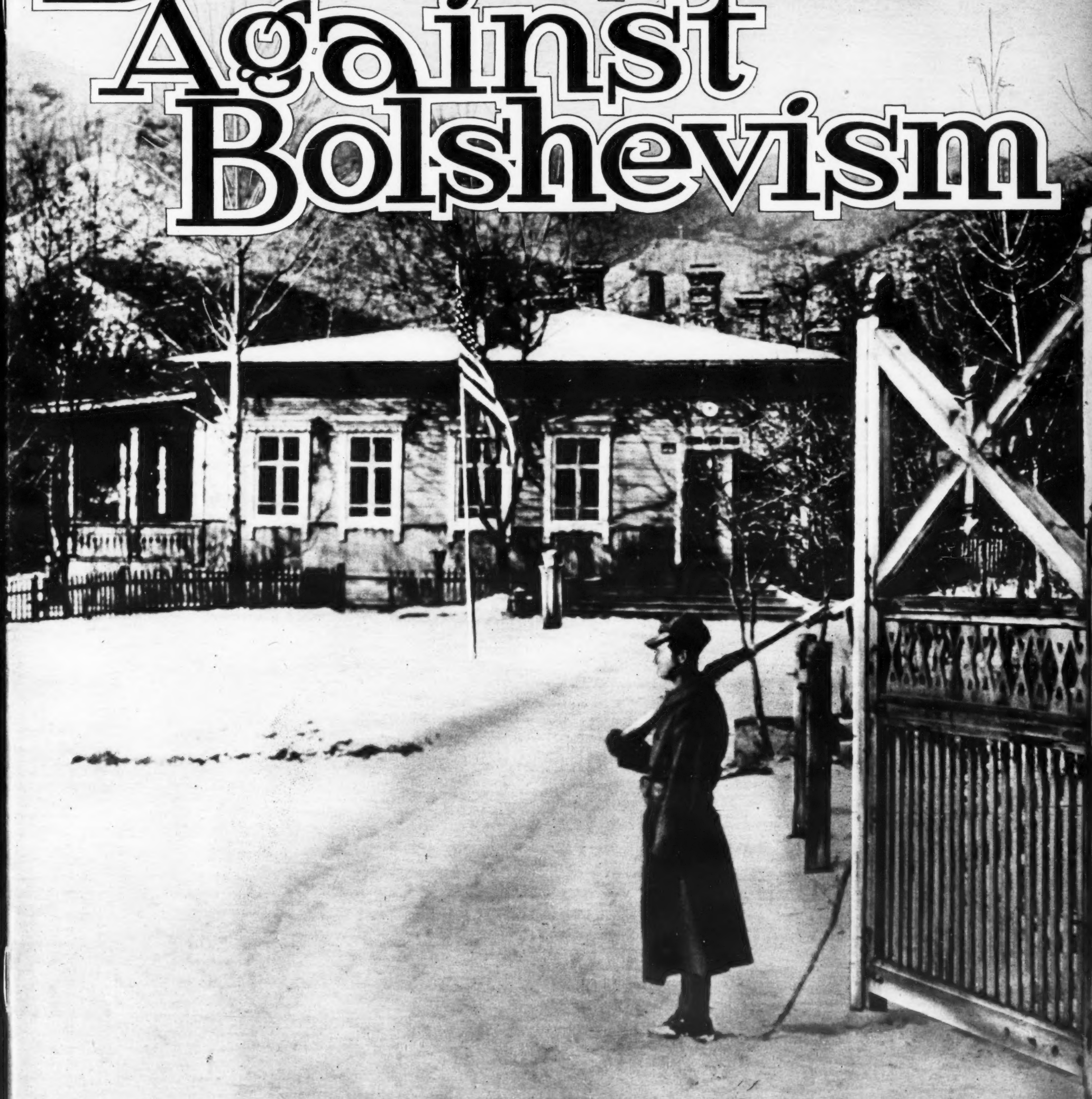
VOL. IX, NO. 19
MAY 8, 1919.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

PRICE
TEN CENTS

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY The New York Times COMPANY

Barriers Against Bolshevism



AMERICAN SENTRY ON GUARD IN SIBERIA.
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OF CO. M, 31ST UNITED STATES
INFANTRY, AT SUCHAN, SIBERIA.

(© U. S. Official.)

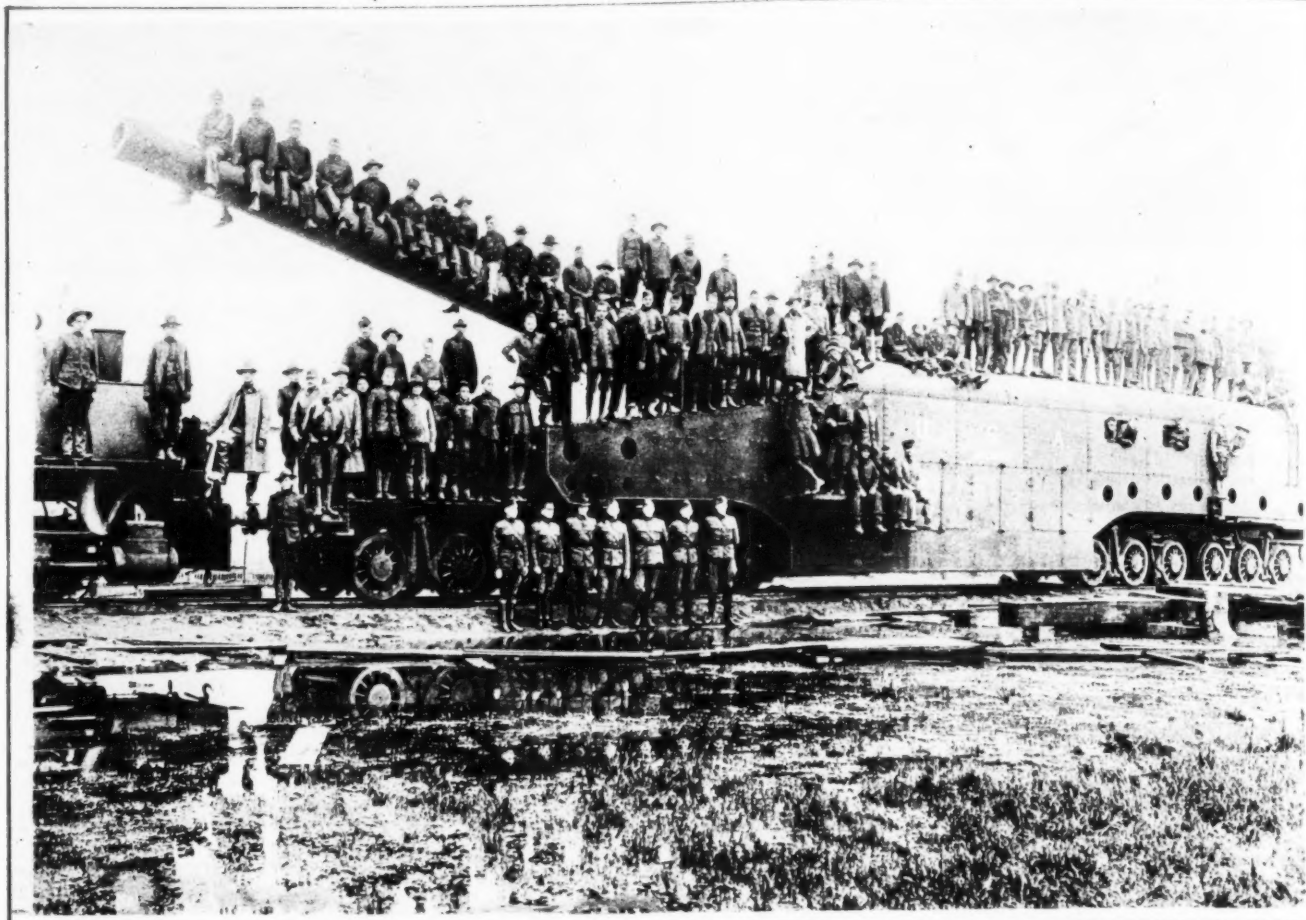
A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



MISS MADELINE HOFFMAN, the only woman aviator in the New York Police Department Reserve Force. Her rank is that of Corporal.

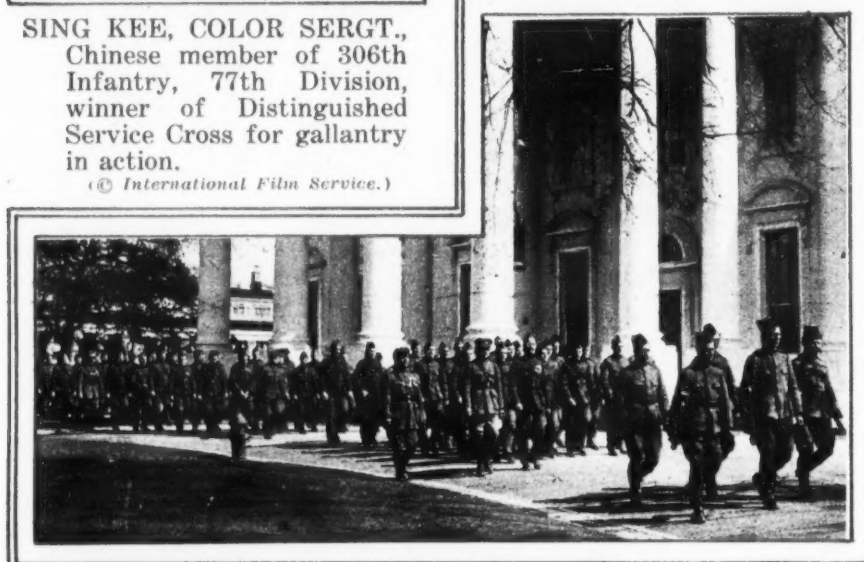


SING KEE, COLOR SERGT., Chinese member of 306th Infantry, 77th Division, winner of Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.
(© International Film Service.)



One of the big 14-inch railway guns that did such terrible execution in France in the closing months of the war. The photograph was taken at Bassens, France, Jan. 16, 1919, just before the gun was to be taken to the shops to be disassembled and shipped back to the United States. Members of the Railroad Artillery Ordnance Detachment

are standing close to the gun and a number of them are sitting on the bore almost up to the muzzle. The engine at the left serves by contrast to show the immense size of the gun. It fires a projectile of 1,400 pounds for a distance of sixteen miles. It was especially effective in the battles preceding the taking of Sedan.
(© U. S. Official.)



Belgian veterans who are in this country for the purpose of aiding in the nationwide drive for the Victory Loan. They are here shown in front of the White House in Washington. The sympathy that this country has felt for the little nation that made such a gallant fight to preserve its independence has found expression in an enthusiastic welcome to these representatives.



Nurses of the Henry Street Settlement in New York co-operating with their neighbors, the firemen of Engine Company 15, in selling Victory Loan notes to their friends. The nurses last year attended 43,946 patients and made 302,543 visits into homes. Our picture shows that their humanitarian work goes hand in hand with patriotism. (© Victory Loan Camera Club, Helen C. Carpenter.)



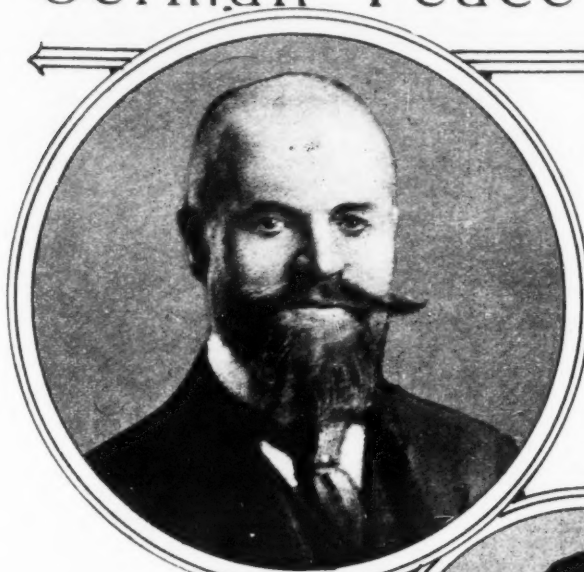
Scene in a street in Berlin where a woman is being helped over obstructions that have been placed to hinder attacks by the Spartacans. The fighting is desultory and infrequent.



Barbed wire entanglements in Berlin street through which wayfarers are allowed to pass one at a time under the supervision of armed guards of the Ebert Government.

00002

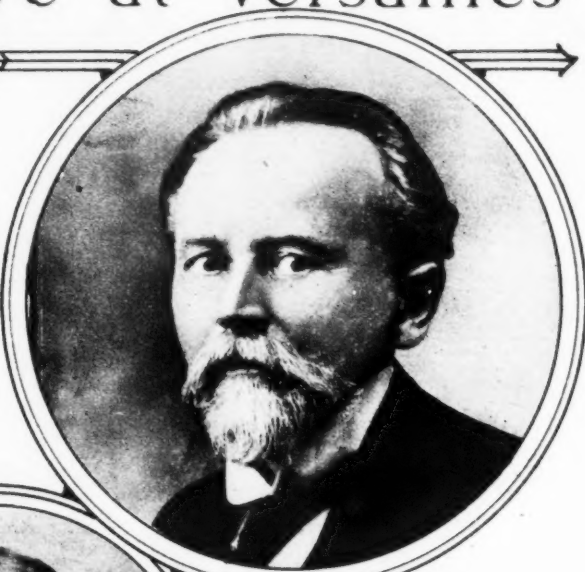
German Peace Delegates Arrive at Versailles



HERR LANDSBERG,
MINISTER OF PUBLIC-
ITY, ARTS AND LIT-
ERATURE.



COUNT
BROCK-
DORFF-RANT-
ZAU, MINIS-
TER OF FOR-
EIGN AF-
FAIRS.



EDUARD DAVID, MIN-
ISTER OF STATE IN
SCHEIDEMANN CABI-
NET.



HERR GIESBERTS, MIN-
ISTER OF POSTS.



HERR LEINERT,
PRESIDENT OF
PRUSSIAN AS-
SEMBLY.



MAX WARBURG,
SHIPBUILDER
AND FINANCIER.



DR. THEODOR MELCHIOR,
MANAGER OF WARBURG
BANK.



ADOLF MUELLER, MINIS-
TER TO BERNE.



WALTER RATHENAU, PROM-
INENT FINANCIER AND
ECONOMIC AND ELEC-
TRICAL EXPERT.



HERR STEGERWALD, WELL-
KNOWN LEADER IN THE
LABOR MOVEMENT.



PROFESSOR SCHUECKING,
INTERNATIONAL LAWYER.



Hotel des Reservoirs in Versailles where a number of the German delegation will be housed. From the annex of the hotel a trelliswork barrier has been run straight across the park to the rear of the Trianon Palace Hotel, formerly a Capuchin monastery, where the meetings between the allied and German delegates will take place.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Trianon Palace Hotel at Versailles, which has been reserved for the German peace envoys. Especial care has been taken to keep the delegates from coming in contact with outsiders, and a big inclosure has been formed about 100 yards wide and 300 yards long in which they may take exercise at their inclination.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

The 165th Infantry Including the "Fighting 69th"



LOOKING DOWN FIFTH AVENUE FROM 13TH STREET AS THE 165TH MARCHED UP FROM WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Few parades of returning soldiers have so stirred New York as that of the 165th Regiment, the bulk of which was composed of members of the "old 69th," which has held a warm place in the affections of the metropolis ever since its formation in 1851. The five miles of the march were covered in two hours, and the men moved on to a constant accompaniment of cheers and applause. A large proportion of the members of the regiment are of

Irish birth or descent, and Irish tunes predominated during the march. The regiment was reviewed at Eighty-third Street by Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, and prominent military and naval officers. The regiment had left New York in October, 1917, and had rendered service in France in accord with its great traditions.

(© Paul Thompson.)

Marching Up Fifth Avenue, New York, April 28, 1919



GIRLS THROWING FLOWERS AT THE MEN OF THE 165TH AS THEY WERE PASSING ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The temptation must have been great for the gallant Irishmen to stoop and pick up the flowers that were thrown to them all along the line of march by the colleens, but they resisted the impulse and kept on in perfect alignment with their eyes straight ahead. There were exactly 2,796 men in line as they walked along the flower-strewn path, and so smartly did they march that they only averaged eleven minutes in passing a given point.

Many of the men had been left behind in France, having given to their country the last full measure of devotion, and over 600 stars on a great red and white service flag shown above were memorials of those who had fallen. There were many wounded members seated near the reviewing stand to cheer their comrades lustily as they marched by.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



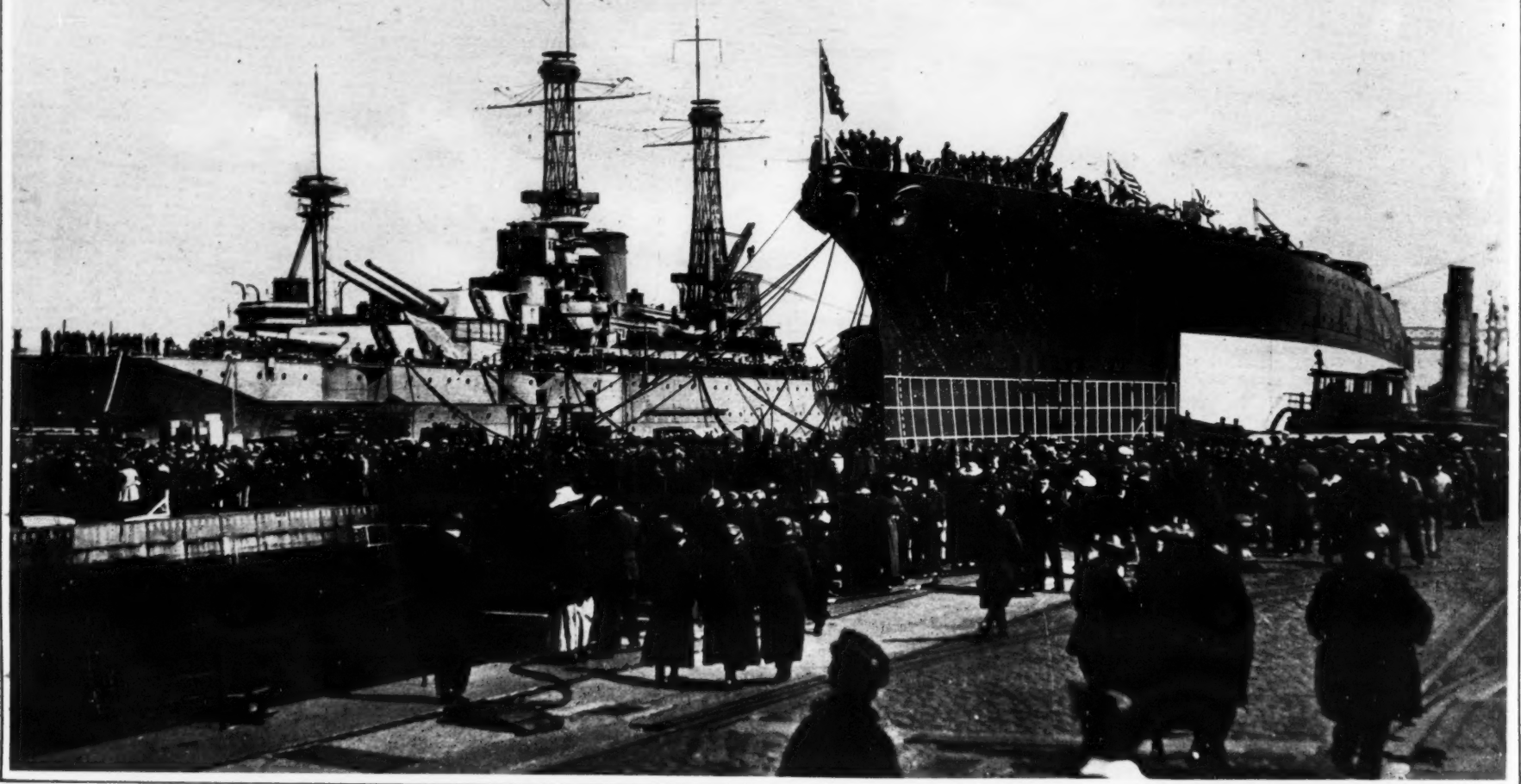
MEN OF THE 165TH PASSING THROUGH THE VICTORY ARCH AT FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

The Victory Arch at Madison Square was surrounded by throngs of enthusiastic spectators as the men of the 165th marched through. Special applause greeted the appearance of Colonel William J. Donovan as he walked at the head of the regiment that he had commanded with conspicuous ability abroad. But no one was more cordially greeted than Father Duffy, the Chaplain of the "old 69th," whom all the members of the regi-

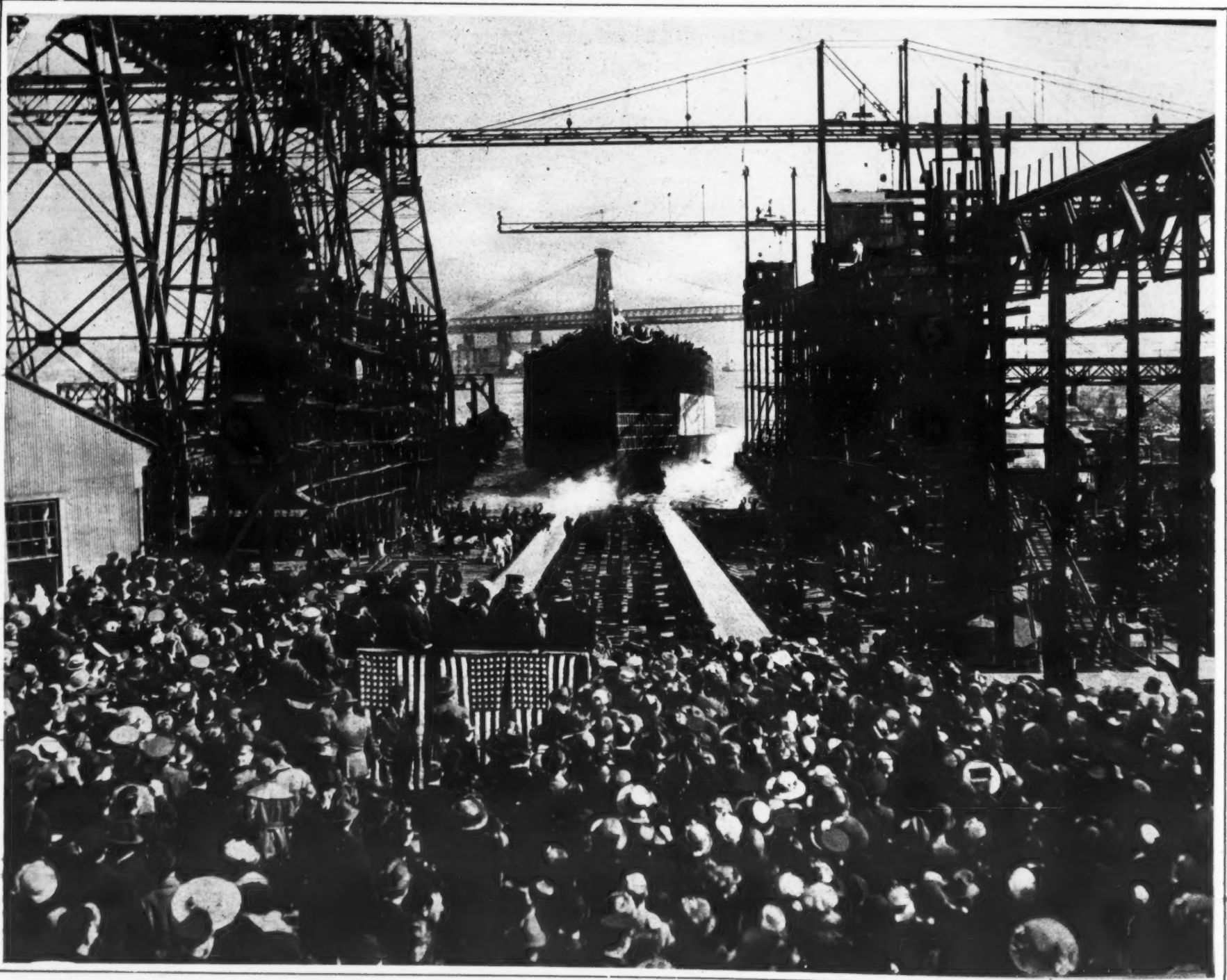
ment hold in reverence and affection. The testimony is unanimous that his zeal and sacrifice in ministering to the wounded and keeping up the morale of the regiment had no limit. The dead of the regiment were not forgotten, and the service flag with its gold stars was the signal for bared heads and reverent silence more eloquent than applause.

(© Paul Thompson.)

Launching of American Superdreadnought Tennessee



IMMEDIATELY AFTER LAUNCHING OF THE TENNESSEE. THE BATTLESHIP NEW MEXICO IS AT LEFT.



THE TENNESSEE TAKING THE WATER AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD IN PRESENCE OF CHEERING THOUSANDS.

The world's largest battleship, the superdreadnought Tennessee, was launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard April 30, 1919. Distinguished naval officials, representatives of city, state and national governments were present, and a throng estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 spectators enthusiastically cheered the great ship as she slipped down the ways. The Tennessee represents the very latest ideas in

naval construction. She is 624 feet long and has a displacement of 32,300 tons. Her main battery will consist of twelve 14-inch guns and two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes. The second battery will be composed of fourteen 5-inch guns. She will also carry four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, with the usual auxiliary weapons of small calibre. She will be electrically propelled.

(Photos © Paul Thompson.)

Homecoming of New York's Gallant 77th Division



AQUITANIA COMING UP TO HER DOCK APRIL 24, 1919, CROWDED FROM STEM TO STERN WITH 5,000 MEMBERS OF THE 77TH DIVISION THAT HELPED TO CLEAR THE ARGONNE FOREST. (© Western Newspaper Union)

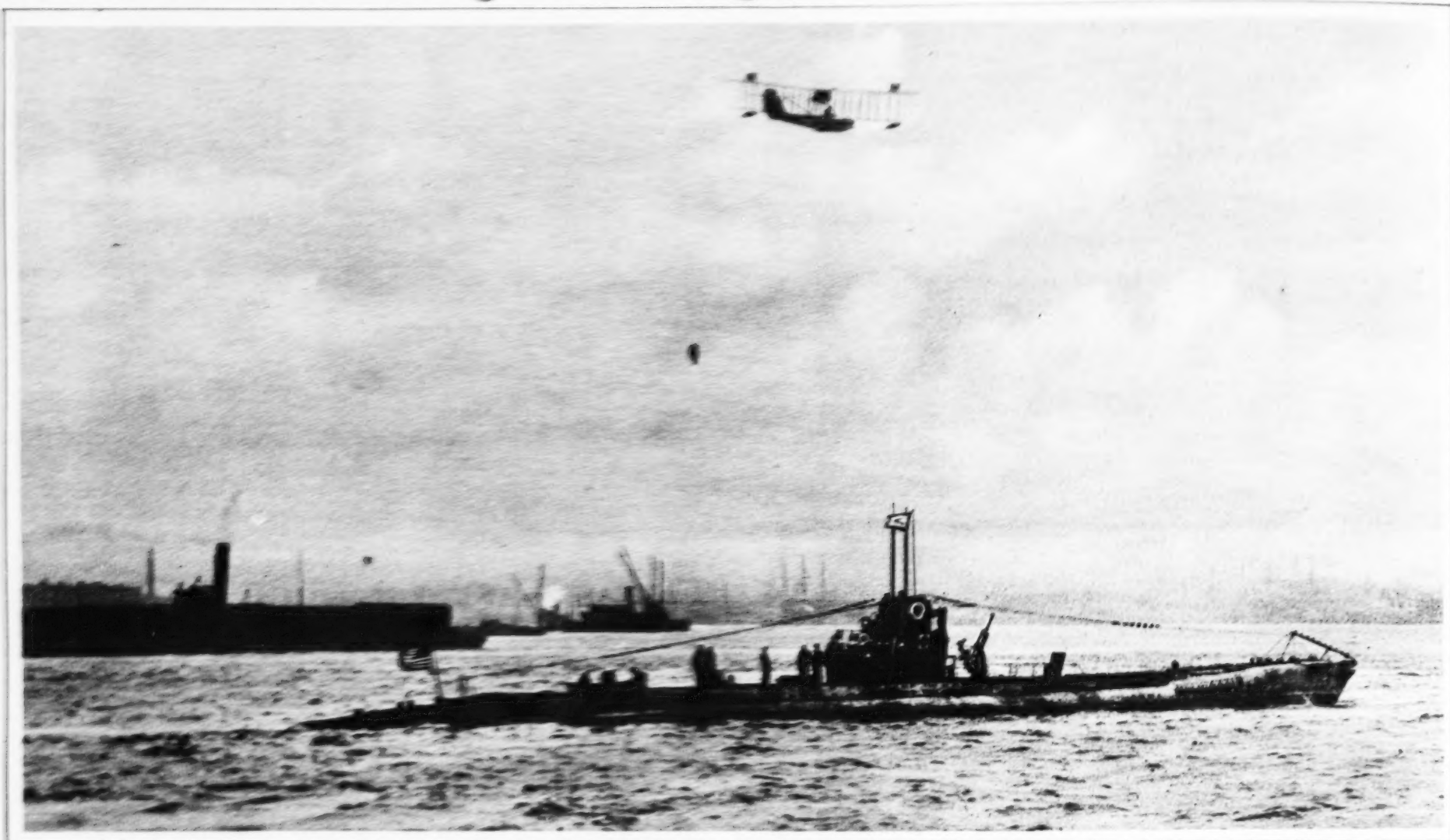


FAMOUS "LOST BATTALION" OF THE 308TH INFANTRY OF 77TH DIVISION LINED UP AFTER DEBARKING.

One of the most dramatic stories of the war is that which deals with the heroic exploit of the "lost battalion." The unit commanded by Lieut. Col. Whittlesey, then Major, was heavily engaged in the Argonne fighting in October, 1918, when they were cut off from their support. The Germans, by a process of infiltration, had got in the rear of the battalion and it found itself surrounded on all sides by an

enemy that vastly outnumbered it. For six days the battalion fought against these odds though it was suffering from a shortage of food and ammunition. The Germans sent a messenger to demand its surrender "in the interest of humanity," but Whittlesey refused with a vigor that inspired his men to continue the combat until support finally arrived and turned the scale. (© International Film Service.)

Scenes Attending the Progress of the Victory Loan,

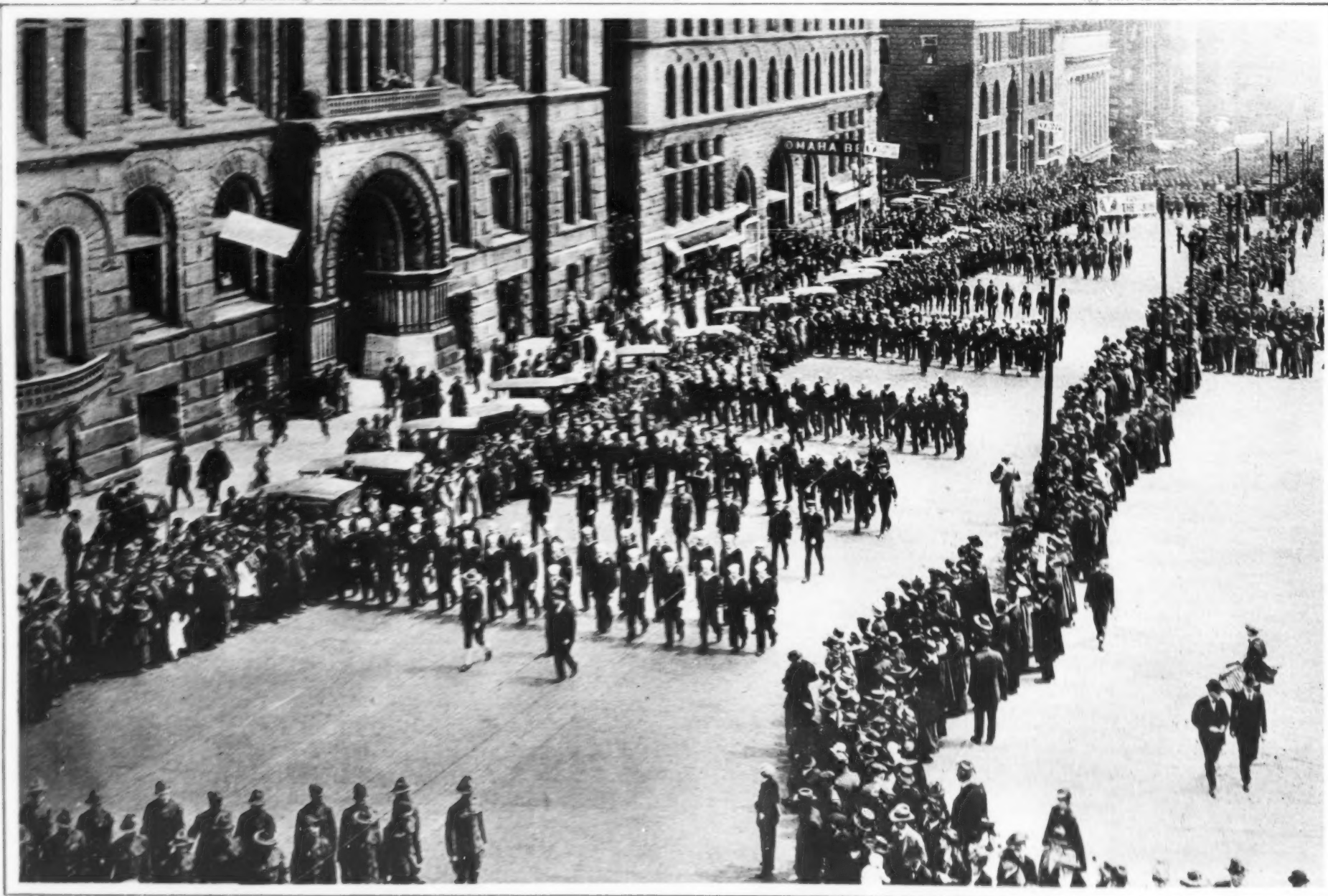


SURRENDERED GERMAN SUBMARINE U B-148 IN NEW YORK HARBOR TO AID VICTORY LOAN.

A voyage around Manhattan was made on April 29th by four former German submarines which had been surrendered to the British fleet Nov. 20, 1918, in accordance with the terms of armistice, and interned in Harwich, England. Later they were brought to this country by American crews, the chief object being to stimulate interest in the Victory Loan by emphasizing the allied victory. One of them, the U B-148,

is here seen going up the Hudson with the Victory Loan flag flying above her. The flag had been hoisted to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," played by the band of the battleship North Dakota. A big flock of seaplanes swooped down over the harbor during the ceremonies and one of them is here seen sailing above the surrendered sea raider.

(© International Film Service.)



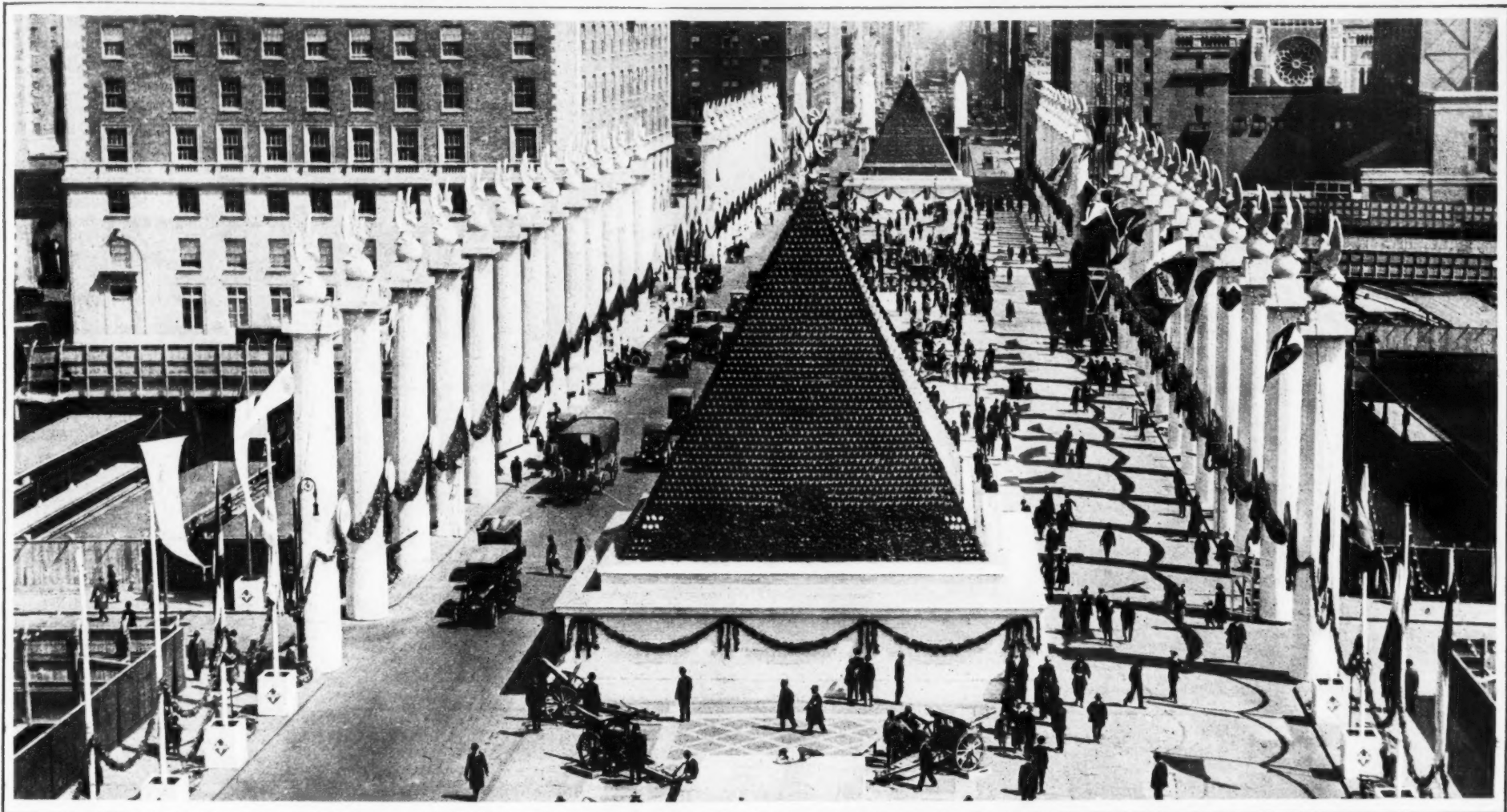
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN PARADE THAT INAUGURATED THE VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN IN OMAHA.

In every city of the country great efforts are being put forth to stimulate interest in the raising of the last great loan made necessary by the war. Nothing has been found more effective for this purpose than parades by the men who helped to win the war. The picture above shows returned sailors and soldiers passing the City Hall and the Omaha Bee building. Similar parades are being held in all great centres and have resulted in

increased subscriptions to the loan, although there is still considerable apathy that, it is to be hoped, will be dispelled in the last stages of the campaign. The loan has been made attractive as an investment, but the chief reliance is upon the patriotism of the country and the impulse to finish worthily the great victory won.

(© Western Newspaper Union)

Now in Full Swing Throughout the United States



VICTORY WAY ON PARK AVENUE, BETWEEN 45TH AND 50TH STREETS, NEW YORK, WHERE RALLIES ARE HELD.

The space shown above has been devoted to furthering the interests of the Victory Loan campaign, and great rallies are held there every day, when the gatherings are addressed by men and women prominent in every path of life. There are very extensive and elaborate decorations that make the Victory way interesting from end to end. There are two great pyramids covered with German helmets. Scores of field guns are

shown that have been captured on the battlefields of France and Belgium, some of them inscribed with German names of the special units to which they belonged. The pillars are hung with the shields of the various States, and along the east side of the plaza are paintings by celebrated artists, depicting conditions among the allied nations.

(© Central News.)

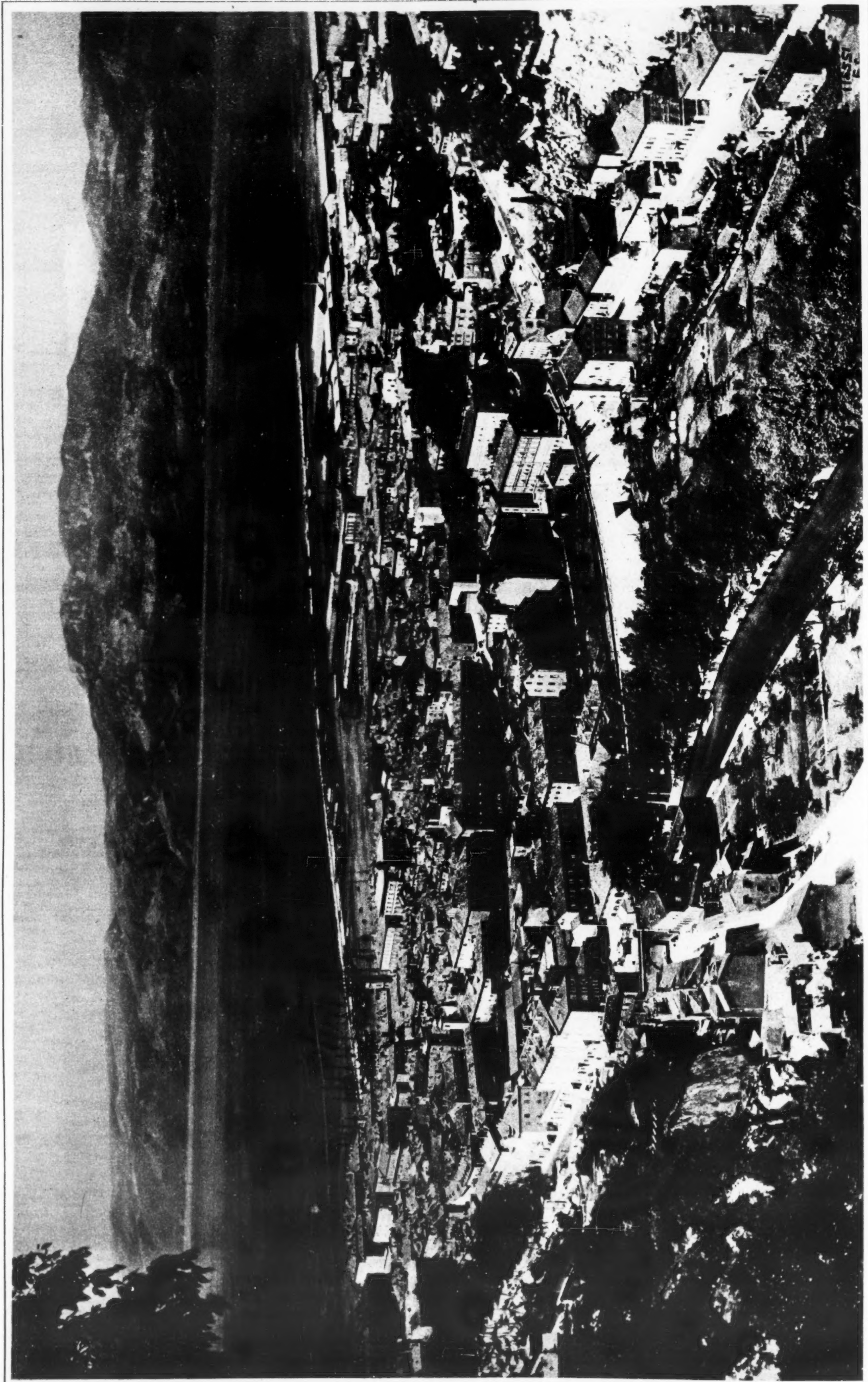


CROWD IN FRONT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUILDING IN WASHINGTON AT OPENING OF DRIVE.

The Victory Loan campaign was opened on April 21 and the duration of the campaign was to be for three weeks. A great throng at Washington heard addresses from prominent speakers and similar meetings were held in most of the large cities of the nation. The amount of the loan is to be \$4,500,000,000, and the Government reserves the right to return subscriptions that may exceed that amount. The interest is 4% per cent.,

which is larger than that of any previous loan and is expected to prove a great inducement to investors. The notes will be exempt from State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal Federal income taxes. They are in the form of three and four year convertible gold notes.

(© International Film Service.)

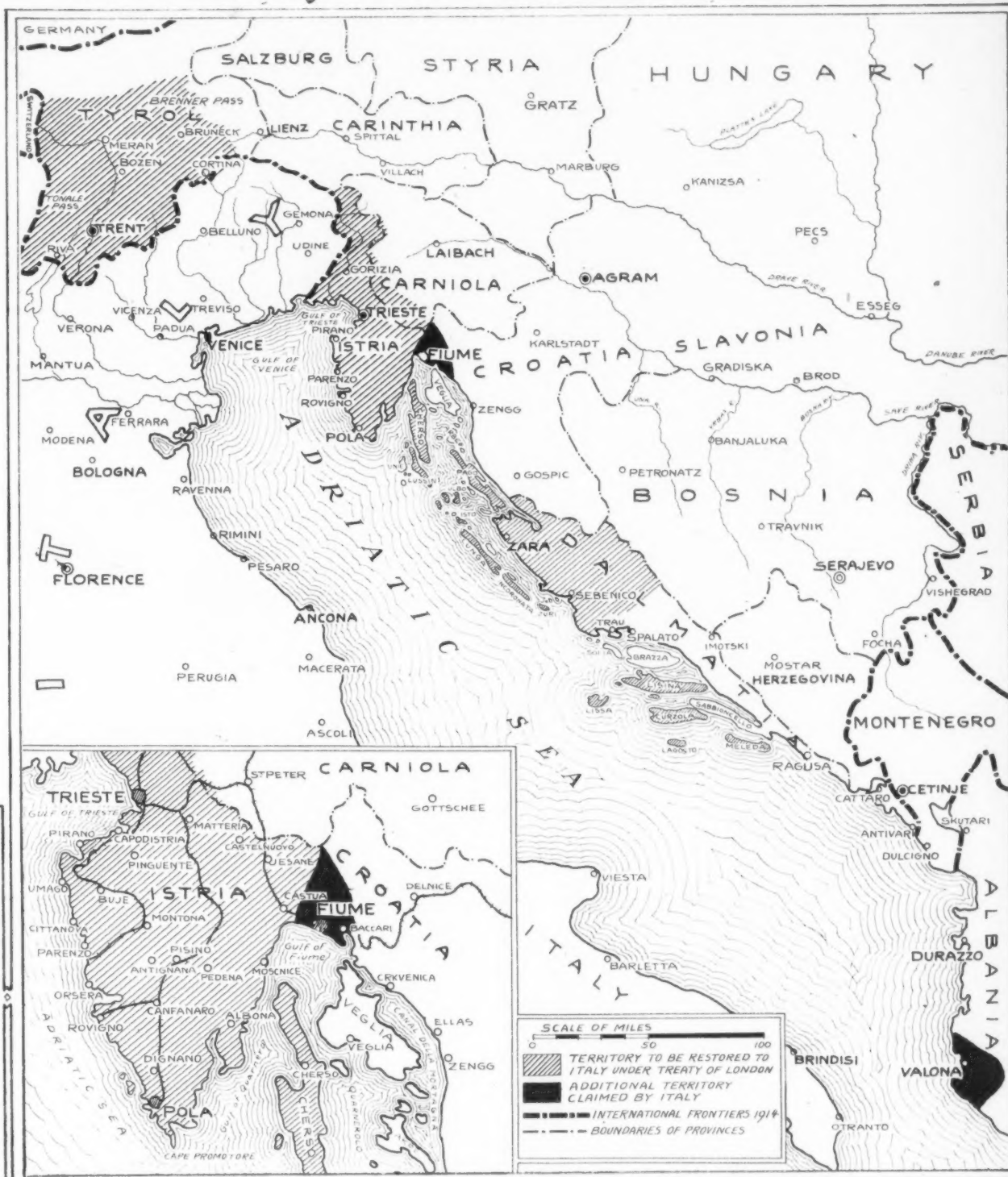


FIUME, FORMER SEAPORT OF HUNGARY, THE FUTURE POSSESSION OF WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF ACRIMONIOUS DISCUSSION BETWEEN ITALY AND JUGOSLAVIA.
 Fiume was formerly the only access to the Adriatic of any importance that Hungary possessed. It is located at the head of the Bay of Quarnero, and is about thirty miles southeast of Trieste, the Austrian seaport which it has already been decided will be awarded to the Italians in the peace treaty. About twenty years ago it was made a port of call for transatlantic steamers from New York, and its commercial importance can hardly be overestimated. At the beginning of the war its population numbered about 40,000. The city stands on made soil, and is surrounded by an expanse of barren rock. The Hungarians spent many millions in the endeavor to make Fiume a worthy rival of Trieste. It is an extremely ancient city. The Phoenicians are said to have settled there as early as 1,000 B. C. According to general belief a great stone arch that forms one of the features of the city was erected in honor of Emperor Claudius II., who reigned in Rome from 268 to 270 A. D. It is supposed to be the site of the Town of Tarsatica, which was destroyed by Charlemagne 799 A. D.

(© Underwood & Underwood)

The Storm Centre of Treaty Discussions at Paris

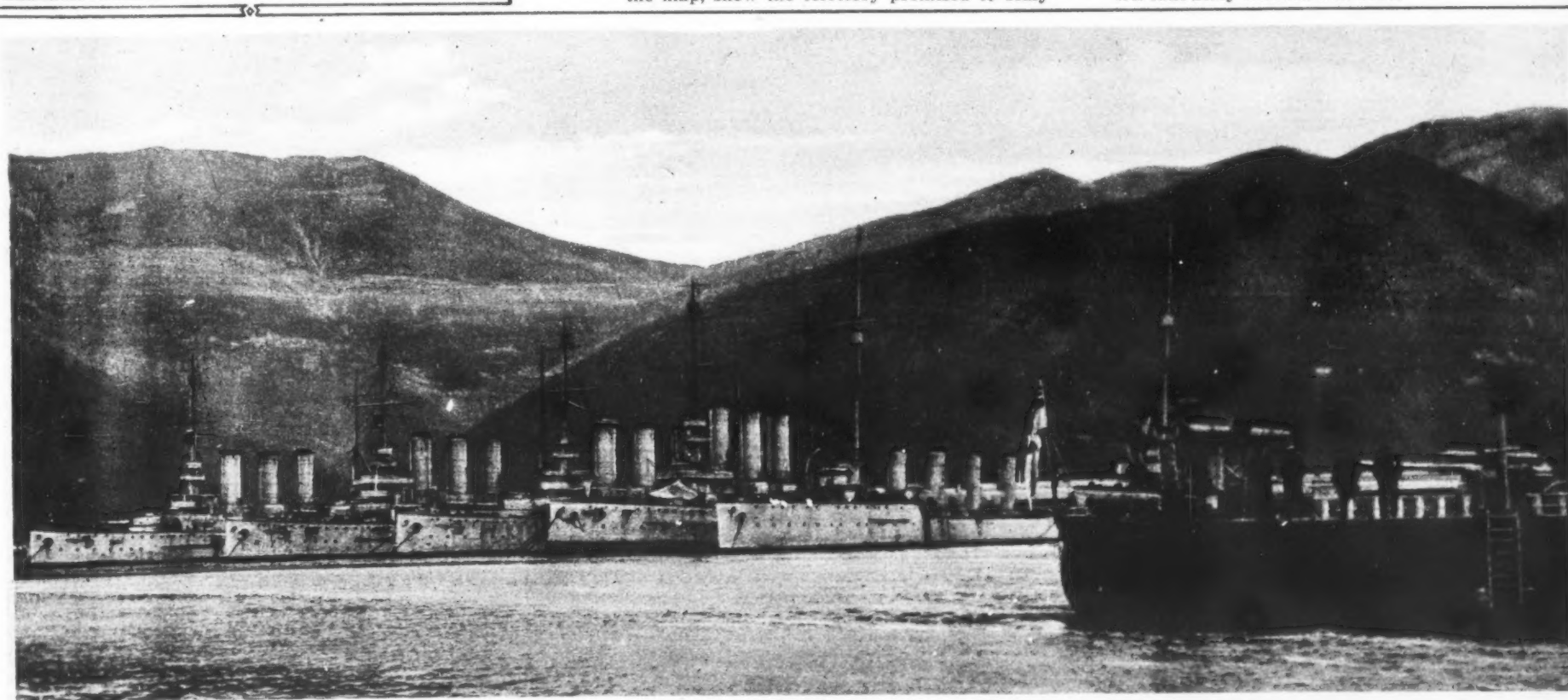
Fiume The question of Fiume has engrossed the attention of the Peace Conference in Paris for the last few weeks to such an extent as to overshadow every other. The Italian Premier, Orlando, and the Foreign Minister, Sonnino, have withdrawn from the Conference, temporarily at least, and gone to Rome to lay the matter before the Italian Parliament. President Wilson issued a statement that denied the right of the Italians to Fiume and which was regarded in Italian quarters as an attempt to go over the heads of the delegates and appeal directly to the Italian people. The opposing views can be briefly stated. The position of the President, voicing presumably that of Yugoslavia, is that while Fiume itself may be Italian, the vast majority in the hinterland is of Yugoslav birth and sympathies, and that in order to assure their national development they should have Fiume, which is their natural outlet to the sea. The idea that this would prove a military threat to Italy is dismissed as baseless, in view of Italy's power and her possession of the larger part of the Adriatic littoral. Moreover, the League of Nations is relied on to prevent war. Italy's commercial needs, it is claimed, are amply provided for by the possession of Trieste. Italy claims that she needs both Trieste and Fiume in order to serve effectively the interests of the populations affected. She declares also that the total trade of Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina in the port of Fiume hardly reached 13 per cent.; the remainder went to the ports of Lower Dalmatia, which are ample to serve the needs of the Yugoslav hinterland. Admitting that she is not entitled to it by the express terms of the Treaty of London, she yet claims that the Russian defection placed on her heavier burdens than were anticipated when that treaty was made, and that she is therefore entitled to additional compensation. Moreover, she asserts that she would be a stronger anti-Germanic element there than would Yugoslavia.



MAP OF DISTRICTS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN ITALY AND JUGOSLAVIA.

The accompanying map shows the Adriatic littoral and the territory adjoining, which have assumed such marked importance in the last few weeks because of the insistence of Italy and Yugoslavia upon their respective claims to Fiume, the former Hungarian seaport. The markings, which are explained in the key to the map, show the territory promised to Italy

by the Treaty of London and the additional parts that she is now claiming. The insert map is devoted chiefly to Fiume and its vicinity. The general map shows the other harbors on the coast. Serajevo is shown where the shot was fired that was made the occasion and pretext of the war. Map at left shows the dominion that Italy exercised in 1810.



SURRENDERED AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIPS AND TORPEDO CRAFT AT TEODO ARSENAL, NEAR CATTARO HARBOR.

The ships seen above are some of those yielded up to the Allies by the terms of the Austrian armistice which was signed Nov. 3, 1918, and went into effect on the following day. In the foreground is the British ship Forester, which is keeping guard over the surrendered vessels. The naval terms of the armistice required the surrender by Austria with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers,

nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, and six Danube monitors. All other surface warships were to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the Allies, and placed under their supervision. Fifteen submarines were also to be yielded up as well as any German submarines in Austrian waters.

(© Central News.)

Parade of the New England 26th Division, the Gre



VANGUARD OF THE 26TH DIVISION MARCHING THROUGH TREMONT STREET IN WELCOME HOME PARADE. The parade of the 26th Division was made the occasion for the greatest popular outpouring in the history of the city. Over 20,000 soldiers were in line, and they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers along the entire line of march. A huge howitzer captured from the Germans brought up the rear. The service flag had 1,760 gold stars in memory of those members who fell in France.

00012

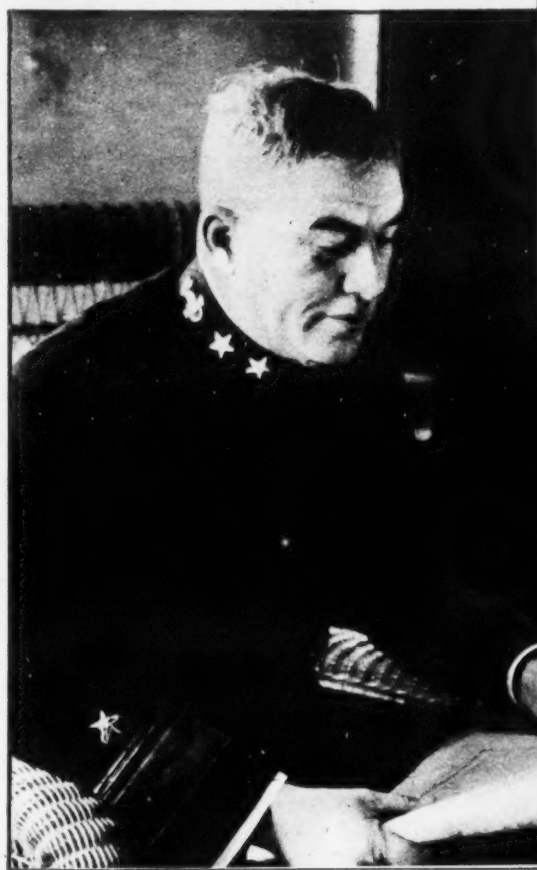


The Greatest Military Demonstration in Boston's History



TROOPS OF 26TH DIVISION PASSING THROUGH FLAG-BEDECKED STREETS OF BOSTON, APRIL 25, 1919.
Vast crowds filled the long line of grandstands and stood wedged tightly along the entire five-mile route of the parade. Airplanes circled overhead, cannon thundered their salutes, and drum and bugle corps crashed out martial strains as the men swept along. The wounded, who rode at the head of the column, received a great ovation. Major Gens. Edwards and Hale led the parade.

Leaders of Allied Forces in Russia and Siberia



REAR ADMIRAL W. L. ROGERS,
naval leader of United States forces on Siberian coast. Portrait taken in the cabin of the U. S. S. Brooklyn at Vladivostok.



COLONEL H. D. STYER,
Commander of the 27th American Infantry, seated at his desk in Regimental Headquarters at Khabarovsk, Siberia, Nov. 14, 1918.



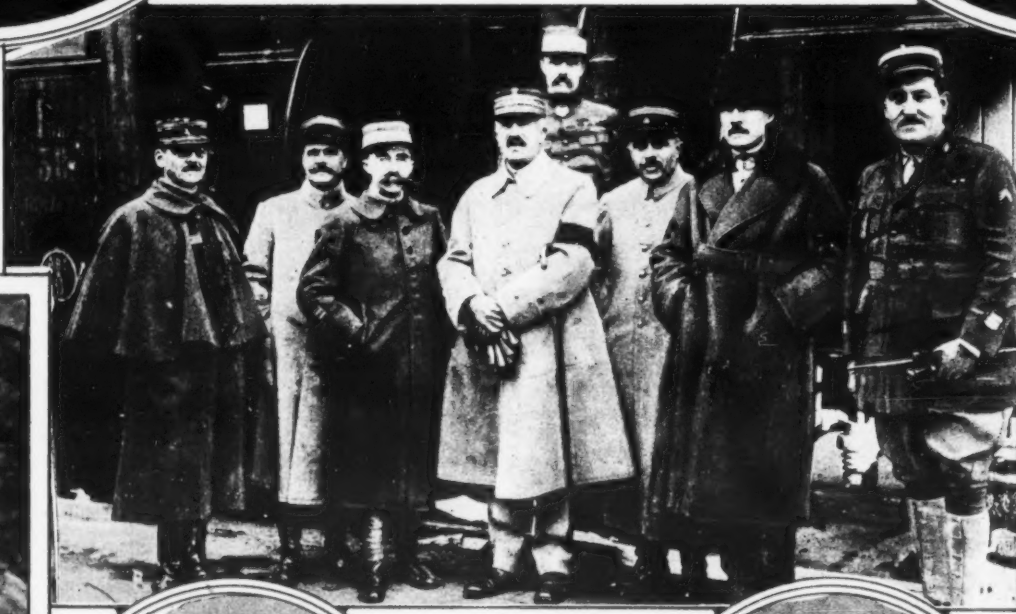
ADMIRAL KOLCHAK,
head of the All-Russian Government at Omsk, Siberia. He is the leading figure of the forces opposed to the Bolshevik regime.



MAJOR GEN. KNOX.
General Knox is a Commander of the Bath and holds a high place in British military circles. He is in command of the British forces in Siberia.



GEN. W. S. GRAVES.
Major Gen. Graves is in command of the American army of less than ten thousand men that landed in Vladivostok in the Summer of 1918 when intervention was decided upon.



GENERAL GAIDA,
Czechoslovak leader, who recently won a great victory over the Bolshevik forces at Perm, capturing 31,000 men.



GENERAL OTANI,
JAPANESE LEADER.

GEN. JANIN.
General Jules Janin is the French Commander in Chief of allied forces in Russia. He is here seen (central figure) at Omsk.

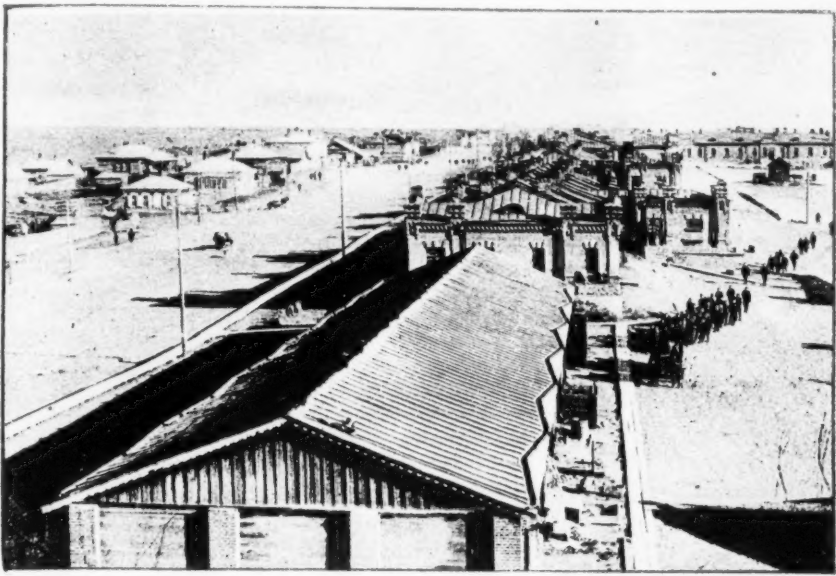


CONSTANTIN EGEROFF,
RUSSIAN MINE SUPERINTENDENT.



GENERAL STEFANIK,
VICE PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
(Photos © U. S. Official.)

American and Allied Soldiers in Bleak Siberia



BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THE 27TH AMERICAN INFANTRY AT KHABAROVSK, SIBERIA, THE MOST WESTERN POINT OCCUPIED BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.



RAILROAD STATION AT OMSK, SIBERIA. OMSK IS THE CENTRE OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO THE BOLSHEVIST REGIME.



31ST AMERICAN INFANTRY ON A PRACTICE HIKE NEAR VLADIVOSTOK UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES AND REGIMENTAL FLAG.

THE expeditionary force of American, Japanese, British, French, and Chinese troops, sent to Vladivostok to help the Czechoslovak and Russian forces to establish a stable government in Russia and to protect the stores of the Allies at that point, began active operations early in August, 1918. British and French contingents arrived first, and a force of Japanese soldiers under General Otani landed at Vladivostok on Aug. 12. On the 15th and 16th two American regiments arrived from the Philippines and were warmly greeted by the inhabitants as well as by General Diedrichs, the commander of the gallant and hard-pressed forces of the Czechoslovaks, whose great struggle against the Bolsheviks had furnished the occasion for the intervention. In the meantime Major Gen. William S. Graves had sailed from the United States with a staff of forty-three officers and 1,888 men and landed in Vladivostok on Sept. 4. This brought the total of the American expeditionary forces up to a little less than 10,000 men. Objections had been made in some quarters that this force was inadequate, but the controlling thought in the mind of the American authorities was to avoid the appearance of an invasion that might wound the pride and arouse the resentment of the Russian people. It was rather intended to afford a nucleus about which might rally all those elements in Russia that were opposed to the destructive tenets of Bolshevism. The results of the expedition have so far amply justified the intervention. The great Trans-Siberian Railway has been brought firmly under the control of the allied forces, thus shutting off from Bolshevik Russia the vast granary of Siberia. The anti-Bolshevik forces in Vladivostok and Omsk have been encouraged and strengthened, and governments have been set up that are now functioning smoothly and whose forces were at latest reports steadily driving the Bolsheviks back.



CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS AT THE RAILROAD STATION IN EKATERINBURG READY TO ENTRAIN FOR THE FIGHTING FRONT.



MEN OF THE 31ST INFANTRY RESTING AFTER A PRACTICE HIKE IN WHICH THEY HAD BEEN TESTING SOME NEW ROLLING KITCHENS. (Photos © U. S. Official.)

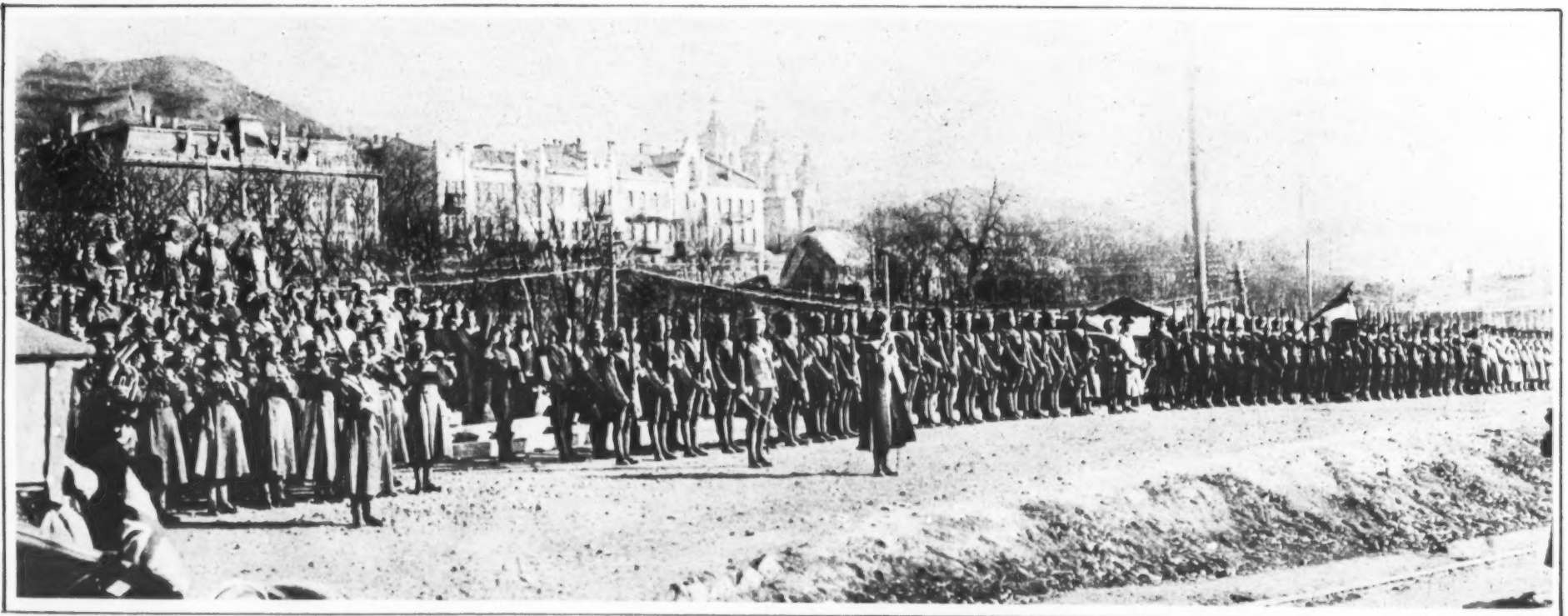
Vast Battle Ground Where Allies Are Striving to Aid



Czechoslovak troops in actual battle on the outskirts of Ekaterinburg, in the Ural district of Russia. A line of skirmishers has been thrown out and is advancing toward the woods beyond where Bolshevik troops are entrenched.



French battery at Omsk, Siberia. Omsk is the seat of the All-Russian Government opposed to the Bolshevik régime. The head of the Government is Admiral Kolchak, who is working in close co-operation with the allied expeditionary forces.



Czechoslovak troops standing at attention while the band is playing the "Marseillaise" in honor of General Jules Janin, who has just stepped ashore. General Janin has been appointed Commander in Chief of all the Allies operating in Russia.

the Russians in the Creation of a Stable Government



City of Khabarovsk, Siberia, which is one of the principal bases of the American forces now active in that country. The Amur River, which is the third largest river in Asia, can be seen in the distance, Khabarovsk was the headquarters of the 27th American Infantry.



Russian troops leaving Ekaterinburg for the North Ural front fighting line. They are fighting in co-operation with Czechoslovak troops.



The building at Ekaterinburg, Russia, where the Czar was reported to have been executed last July by decree of the Ural Soviet Government.



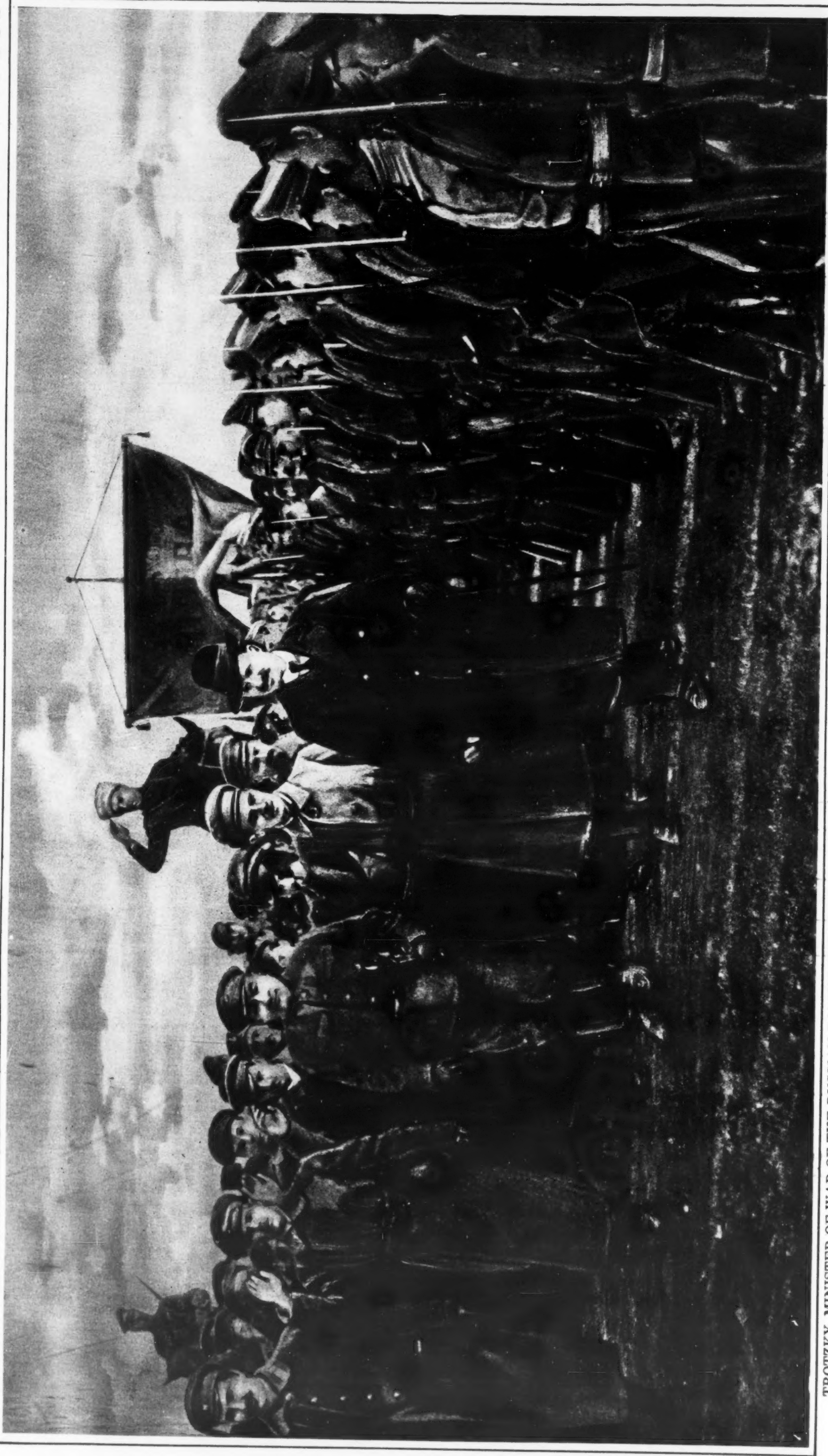
Russian mounted guard patrolling the roads leading to Ekaterinburg. The city was captured from the Bolsheviks after severe fighting.

(Photos © U. S. Official.)

00017

REPORTS from Russia have been conflicting and unreliable, but the general trend of recent news has been distinctly unfavorable for the Bolshevik cause. An exception is the district of Odessa, where the French and Greek troops have been compelled to withdraw before superior forces. In Archangel the Allies have recently held their own, although considerably outnumbered. They have had to contend with Bolshevik propaganda, which has not been without its effect, as is evidenced by the reported unwillingness of certain units of an American regiment to obey the commands of its officers. In the Baltic region the Lithuanians and Letts have inflicted severe defeats upon the Soviet forces. The Poles on the Pinsk and Grodno fronts have won notable successes. In Siberia the Bolsheviks have been steadily pressed back by the armies of the Omsk Government. Ufa and Borsk have been captured, and Admiral Kolchak's forces have effected a junction with the Archangel line and relieved the difficult situation of the Orenburg Cossacks. In addition to military reverses inflicted by the foe, the Bolsheviks have had serious internal troubles to contend with. Three divisions are said to have refused to fight; peasants have risen in the rear of the eastern army, and military conspiracies are reported to have developed in Petrograd and Moscow. The position of the anti-Bolshevik forces has been greatly strengthened by the reported intention of the Allies to support the Omsk Government unreservedly as far as munitions, finances, and supplies are concerned. Altogether the prospect of Russia throwing off the nightmare of Bolshevik rule and establishing a sane and ordered government is brighter than it has been for many months past.

Organization of Russian Armies to Fight Against the Allied Forces



TROTSKY, MINISTER OF WAR OF THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIST REGIME, REVIEWING A LETTISH REGIMENT OF RED ARMY BEFORE ITS DEPARTURE FOR CZECHOSLOVAK FRONT.

The growing strength and discipline of the Bolshevik armies have been a cause of deep concern to the allied world. When Lenin and Trotsky first gained control of the Government the forces they were able to raise and arm were negligible. But great progress has been made in that direction under the energetic and unscrupulous urging of Trotsky, and for several months past the results of his work have been shown in the steady pushing back of the allied expeditionary forces. Many of the regiments are composed of

veterans of the great war commanded by experienced officers of the old regime, who have been given their choice of starvation or service in the Bolshevik armies. There are also auxiliary troops of Letts and Chinese, commanded in some cases by German officers who have elected to remain in Russia. Discipline is maintained by the threat of the authorities that severe punishment will be inflicted on the families of the men who fail in their duty.

(From an Official Soviet Photograph Published in L'Illustration.)

Captured Bolsheviks and Victims of Their Fury

WE DO NOT USUALLY PRESENT PICTURES SO GRUESOME AS SOME ON THIS PAGE. BUT THEY ARE DOCUMENTS SHOWING IRREFUTABLY THE ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY THE BOLSHEVISTS AND JUSTIFY A DEPARTURE FROM OUR RULE.



CAPTURED RINGLEADERS OF THE BOLSHEVIST MOVEMENT AT TOMSK, IMPRISONED AT EKATERINBURG, RUSSIA.

(© U. S. Official.)



CHINESE, LETTS, AND NATIVE RUSSIANS ARE INCLUDED IN THE MOTLEY GROUP OF CAPTURED BOLSHEVISTS HERE SHOWN.



TYPES OF BOLSHEVIST SOLDIERS TAKEN PRISONERS BY THE CZECHOSLOVAKS IN THE URAL DISTRICT.

(© U. S. Official.)



PHOTOGRAPH OF VICTIMS MURDERED BY THE BOLSHEVISTS AFTER THEY HAD CAPTURED THE TOWN OF DORPAT IN LIVONIA IN JANUARY, 1919.



MURDERED AND MUTILATED BODIES OF ARCHBISHOP PLATAU AND TWO RUSSIAN PRIESTS, KILLED BY THE BOLSHEVISTI IN CELLAR OF CREDIT BUREAU, DORPAT.



SCORES OF VICTIMS WHO WERE TORTURED AND THEN MURDERED BY THE BOLSHEVISTS AFTER THEY HAD CAPTURED THE CITY OF WESENBURG IN ESTHONIA.

Archangel Front in Northern Russia, Where Allied



ARCHANGEL FROM THE SEA.

Archangel, a city of about 25,000 people, 670 miles from Petrograd, is the centre of allied military activity in Northern Russia.

(© Central News.)

THE military position in Northern Russia is one of great difficulty owing to the great distances to be covered, the bleak climate, the lack of adequate transportation and resources. There are now about 35,000 men of the Allied forces in the Murmansk and Archangel regions. That part of it which defends Archangel is separated for the time from the forces actively operating in the Murmansk region, as the sea route is blocked with ice and railway connection does not exist. The fighting has been desultory and indecisive, although in general the Allied troops have been pressed back by the Bolsheviks, who have greatly increased in numbers and improved in discipline. Withdrawal has been contemplated, but the probability that a massacre of the inhabitants would follow has prevented definite action.

GROUP OF RUSSIANS IN ANTI-BOLSHEVIST TERRITORY IN NORTH RUSSIA.

Types of the population with whom the Allies are co-operating in effort to establish an orderly form of government in Russia.

(© Central News.)



SOROKA, ON THE ARCHANGEL-MURMANSK RAILWAY, ONE OF THE BASES OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Soroka is on the southwestern corner of the White Sea. It is a station on the Murman Railway, which was built at great cost and with remarkable speed by the Russian Imperial Government during the war. It is an advance post of the allied forces, and is the nearest point on the railway to Archangel.

(© Central News.)

Expeditionary Forces Are Fighting the Bolsheviks



RUSSIAN PROCESSION THROUGH THE STREETS OF ARCHANGEL FOR PURPOSES OF RECRUITING TROOPS.

One of the most discouraging features in the early stages of allied intervention in Russia was that the Russians themselves seemed to be willing to leave the bulk of the fighting to their deliverers. A recent report, however, of Lieut. Gen. Miller, acting head of the Archangel Government, shows that there has been a marked change for the better in that respect. He points out that while the Russian

force which was fighting on the northern front last Fall was small and its morale deficient, the Russian troops now are equal in numbers to all the Allies combined and their spirit is excellent. They are more and more taking the front line positions, while the Allies protect the rear. The fact is most encouraging and points toward the ultimate redemption of Russia.



FRENCH TROOPS OF THE ALLIED FORCES ARRIVING AT ARCHANGEL ON BOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP.

The precarious position of the allied forces in the Archangel district has made it necessary to dispatch reinforcements to their aid, and a French contingent is here seen as it is coming into the Harbor of Archangel. American forces were recently sent there also, under the command of Brig. Gen. Richardson. British troops are also being forwarded. There has been considerable indecision recently on the

part of the allied Governments as to future military proceedings in Russia, and a withdrawal of the national forces there has been advocated in the American Congress and the British House of Commons. Recent reverses of the Bolsheviks, however, have seemed to stiffen the resolution to continue operations until the purpose of the intervention is accomplished.

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private George S. Johnson,
Big Springs, Neb.,
Killed in Action.



Private L. F. W. Siedentop,
Weldon Spring, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Corp. Kimball C. Peterson,
Ephraim, Utah,
Died of Wounds.



Private Elvin L. Hazelbaker,
Otway, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Private Charles Jaeger,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Private Joseph T. Placek,
Chicago, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



1st Lieut. William B. Turner,
Garden City, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Private Henry Hanson,
Seattle, Wash.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Frank J. Monroe,
Chicago, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Corp. William P. Blackburn,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. William E. Simpson,
Birmingham, Ala.,
Killed in Action.



Private Mattios Kozlousky,
Chicago, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.



Sergt. Garland B. Turner,
Fouke, Ark.,
Died of Wounds.



Private James R. Chadwick,
Swifts, Ohio,
Died of Wounds.



Private W. Yarmolinski,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Private Alver Friddle,
Thomasville, Ala.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Fleming M. Crowell,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



Private John F. Chase,
Gains, Mich.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. William O. Cobbs,
Lynchburg, Va.,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal John C. Burk,
Sedalia, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



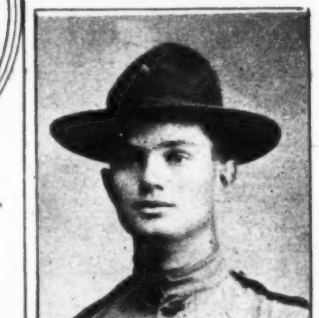
Lieut. William S. Wolf, Jr.,
Lamar, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Private Ira A. Yake,
Lexington, Mich.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Perley O. Butler,
Waterville, Me.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Howard Vinyard,
Elizabethtown, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Frank B. Dosch,
Chicago, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Harry W. Wilmer,
Leonardtown, Md.,
Killed in Action.



Private Owen B. Layne,
Brentwood, Tenn.,
Died of Wounds.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI

Sidelights On American Army in Occupied Zone



GROUP OF OFFICERS, AMERICAN 166TH INFANTRY.

Seated, left to right, are: Captain Walter Christenson, Captain Samuel H. Davis, Captain Henry Grave, Major Robert Harbrick, commanding officer; Captain Virgil W. Peck, Captain Frank C. Radcliffe. Standing: Lieutenant Thomas H. Hardman, Lieutenant Abraham Franklin, Lieutenant Joseph W. Smith, Lieutenant John E. Watson, Captain Ray M. Cheseldine, Lieutenant Milton Monett, Lieutenant S. F. Nauce, Lieutenant Harry Donnan, Lieutenant W. J. Jarez, Lieutenant W. E. Storey. Third row: Lieutenant Samuel G. Milliken, Lieutenant Arthur L. Bennett, Lieutenant William H. Langhorst, Lieutenant Ray Lambert, Lieutenant H. A. Barr, Lieutenant Edw. Shoemaker, Lieutenant G. P. Wallace, Lieutenant Ray T. Van Buren, Lieutenant I. De Biasi. Taken in Oberwinter, Germany.



AT HEADQUARTERS OF 42D, "RAINBOW," DIVISION.

The officers here shown live at the commanding General's quarters at Ahrweiler, Germany. Left to right, first row, are: Colonel William N. Hughes, Jr., Major Gen. C. A. F. Flagler, commander of 42d Division; Lieut. Col. Stanley M. Rambough. Second row: Captain James M. Boyd, Major R. H. Bertram, Major Robert J. Gill, Lieutenant H. W. Fletcher. Behind them is the flag of the Rainbow Division.



INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Captain Earl Almon, commanding Company M, 3d Battalion, 16th Infantry, having a heart-to-heart talk with his men about the way they were to conduct themselves in occupied territory.




QUAINT FIGURE OF GERMAN TOWN CRIER ANNOUNCING ORDERS OF AMERICANS TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS.

There is a touch of the mediaeval in this Old World fashion of imparting orders and information to the people of the town, which in this instance happens to be Leuterod, Germany. Joseph Muller, the town crier, with a bell in one hand and his written orders in the other, is proclaiming a provision that has been or is to be put into effect by the officer at the head of the American troops who are occupying the town. The Burgo-

master of the town, Johann Blaum, is seen with hands folded on the left. The general rule adopted by the American authorities in occupied territories has been to leave the ordinary administration of civilian affairs in the hands of the local government, while retaining the right to modify, change, or veto any detail if they should see fit to do so.

(Photos © U. S. Official.)



The two finest theatres
in the world's greatest city
show
the better motion pictures
first

Showing
Paramount and Artcraft
Motion Pictures